43- All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

FRENCH SPOILATION BILL. The House, yesterday, passed this bill by vote of-yeas 110, nays 76. It differs some what from that heretofore passed by the Senate.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

We have always expressed a willingness to open our columns to the explanations of those whom we have thought proper to oppose, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that we publish the reply of "An Ohio Democrat" to an editorial article which appeared on the 19th instant This we do, not only in justice to the author of the reply, and in justice to his cause, but also from the deep interest which we feel in pre serving in its integrity the Democratic organization at the North, as well as at the South It was this last feeling that prompted the article to which allusion is made, and in that article we attempted in the mildest manner to point out some of the objections which we entertained to the Ohio Democratic Platform We are glad to admit the disclaimer of our correspondent on behalf of the Democracy of Ohio, and we would be happy to acknowledge they should be paid such liberal sums as would that we had fallen into an error in regard to our construction of the resolution to which we referred. It is, therefore, in no spirit of an ad- day will not pay the expenses of a member of vocate, and in no desire for mere triumph in a controversy that we feel it our duty to say that we see nothing in the explanation to change our opinion of the original resolution.

We object to that resolution for two reasons In the first place, if, according to the views of our correspondent, nothing more was intended than to express disapprobation of an existing institution of other States-if, as is expresse by the terms of the subsequent resolution, this is a subject with which the State of Ohio has nothing to do, and is not a fit question for dis cussion by the Democracy in or out of Con gress, where, we would ask, is the practical benefit of incorporating such an expression of opinion in a Democratic platform? We readily admit, in answer to the question of our corres pondent, that we do not expect Northern men, however sound their Constitutional prin ciples, to cherish this institution as we do Fully satisfied of the political and social advantages of slaves ourselves, while, of course, we would prefer a coincidence of sentiment from others, we do not contend, nor have we the salaries he proposes to increase were amply ever contended, that approbation of slavery is a test of Democratic orthodoxy. But, while this is the case, we do not see the necessity when the question is at rest, of again fanning into a flame the smouldering ashes of a fire which has recently burnt with such fory-of again bringing upon the tapis, for discussion a question which has happily been set at rest and with which, according to the very declaration of this convention, they have nothing to do.

But we object to this resolution again, be cause, as it stands upon the platform of the convention. it is unsound in doctrine. It is ing it. unsound because it contemplates the possibilit of a future right to interfere; because it implies that there are cases in which an interference tion. And this view of the subject is not merely an abstract criticism upon language. It has : practical bearing upon the subject in hand. How else is it that in the whole series of reso lutions, endorsing as they do every other prin ciple of foreign and domestic policy, there not a word said, not a direct pledge given in relation to the interference of Congress with slavery in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. This can scarcely have been an oversight, because the regulation of slavery in the States is fully, and we are happy to add, very soundly considered. If the attention of the convention was called to this subject, which has never, even by the abolitionists in Congress been called in question, how is it that the more practical and therefore important question of slavery in the Territories escaped their notice

Let us see the practical bearing of this sub

ject upon the action of Democratic members of Congress. Is there a word or an expression in that platform, from the preamble to the last resolution, which has the slightest reference to alayery in the Territories? A man may well stand upon this platform, and follow its declarations as the guide of his action, and yet vote for the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He may well, in accordance with the principles therein set forth, refuse to the Territory of Kansas, already peopled with slaveholders, and being developed by slave labor, admittance into the Union. Nay more, he may emancipate the slaves in that Territory and throw open the gates to exclusive Northern emigration, for lygamy among our modern Mormon citizens aught that is forbidden in the platform of the should have excited the warm displeasure of Ohio Democracy. But it may be said, and it has been preed, that the Baltimore platform of 1852, which was endorsed by the convention. is a sufficient safeguard against this danger. Has it been heretofore? How many members of the Democratic party, who stood upon that platform, and who supported the nominations of the Baltimore convention, have placed a different construction upon its provisions? How many have voted against the Nebraska bill in spite of their faith in the principles of that platform? If such has been the result in the past, let experience declare what guaranty we have in the future, that others standing upon the same platform may not misconstrue its provisions.

These, then, are our objections to the res lutions of the Ohio Democracy. We do not think they have been met by our correspondent. We object to them alike for what is there and for what is not there. We object not only to the elements of the structure, but to the fact that an unfortunate omission has been made-a fissure in the wall-which is dangerous to the safety of the whole building

The New Steam Frigates.-The six ster frigates ordered last year by Congress to be added to our naval forces bear the names of six of our largest rivers, and are all in process of construc-tion at the several navy-yards, as follows; At Nor 1 Ak, the Roanoke and Colorado; at Washington the Minnesota; at Philadelphia, the Wabash; a New York, the Ningara; and at Boston, the Mer INCREASE OF THE COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE GOVERN

The New Orleans Bulletin, of January 15tl has a very sensible and well-considered article on the bill introduced by Senator Badger, North Carolina, for the increase of the con pensation of Judges of the Supreme Court of he United States and of the members of Cor gress. After complimenting Senator Badge on the ability of his speech, the Bulletin pro ceeds to say: "As Senator Badger is abou retiring from public life, this move to benefit those who will succeed him, as well as hi brother members, is as graceful as it is well timed. We fully agree with the distinguisher Senator, that the salaries of judges, as well as the per diem of Congressmen, should be in creased. Indeed, we regret he did not make his bill more comprehensive, and include in it most of the officers of the government, from President down. The salary of the Presiden should be at least doubled. The members of the cabinet should be paid twice as much they now receive; and sixteen dollars a day is

not too much for Representatives and Senator. "We are as strongly in favor of economy as any of our contemporaries, but we are wholly opposed to starvation salaries, on grounds both of principle and expediency. This country is amply able to pay its employees sufficient sals ries, not only to support them, but to enable them to lay up something for a rainy day, and to provide for the exigencies and infirmities of age. We would not wish that they should make fortunes out of the public treasury, but suffice to prevent the necessity of drawing upon their private resources. Eight dollars Congress and his family. Washington is a dear place to live in."

The Bulletin continues : "Then; again, w maintain that low salaries are anti-republicanthat they are calculated to build up the paltriest and meanest order of aristocracy that exists in any enlightened nation upon earth-an aris tocracy of dollars and dimes exclusively. No tocracy of dollars and dimes exclusively. No possible on conditions that can be accepted strictly scrupulous poor man can support himself and family in Washington on eight dollars

The Bulletin is correct in the view it taken What is the use of saying to the people, you have the right to be chosen Representatives Senators, Presidents and Judges, if you deny them the actual power and possibility of hold ing these offices by reason of the inadequacy of the compensation. It may amuse the vulgar mind with the idea and the semblance of freedom, while actual and odious checks are im-

Again says the Bulletin: "But to return to Senator Badger's bill. There is little doubt sufficient in those good, old patriotic days, when wants were few, and when the indispensables of life were plentiful and prices low. But, it should be remembered, times have changed. and two dollars will hardly buy what one dollar would then. Rents have quadrupled, and everything else has doubled in Washington These are stubborn facts; and we are firmly persuaded that, as soon as the people reflect over them, they will applaud the movement of the Senator from North Carolina, and justify their Representatives and Senators in sanction-

POLYGAMY IN UTAH. A republic is remarkable above all other gov

nments for one evil as it is for many bless ngs. There is scarcely a new question which arises that does not become the theme of loud denunciation, the object of praise on the one hand and abuse on the other-the battleground on which are arrayed the formidable of slavery died away, before that of foreign influence has commenced. Man's rights are pestilent agrarians; and Woman's rights as vehemently in the conventions assembled under the influence of Lucy Stone and Antoinette Browne-if not more silently, but as decidedly asserted in the private domain of a Caudle bed-chamber. Temperance Associations have thundered their denunciations against private indulgencies, and moral Mutual Assurance Societies have controlled individual enterprise in the distribution of charities. Compulsory free school education has usurped the place of private parental instruction, and joint stock philanthropy suggesting "flannel waistcoats and moral pocket handkerchiefs" for the sable heathen of Africa, is substituted in the stead of individual benevolence for the "Greeks at our doors." This curious state of things springs from excessive republi canism-as the flowers brightest in their hues but most poisonous in their qualities abound where the sun is the most glaring and the soil the most fertile.

It is not surprising that in the long list of these extravagant vagaries, the system of pothese universal reformers. We find it made a serious ground of objection to the admission of Utab as a State, that her citizens in their admiration for women should have desired and obtained a superabundant quantity of that blessing. Grave editors have condescended to object to an alliance with a State which acknowledges in her law the right, and enjoins in her religion the duty of a plurality of wives. We believe, indeed, that it has been actually contended that it is in direct antagonism to the Constitution-not of man, but of the United States. What is the ground of such an assertion we are at a loss to discover, unless indeed it is in contravention of the preamble of that instrument, which recites as one of the chief objects of its formation the necessity of a more perfect union. But even this would be an insufficient argument with Young America who contends and humanity, or to see that the noble freight that the larger the number of members of a confederation the more perfect and conservative is the union. The opposition must be therefore based upon the admitted principle in our Government, that man is capable of self-government, a boon which he could scarcely possess if beset with the cares, tormented with the advice,

Be this as it may, it is certain that such violent opposition does exist; and we apprehend as great an ebullition of sympathy for the Mormon husband, when Utah applies for admission as a State, as for the unfortunate slave, whose condition has been the cause of so many croc-

or trammeled by the control of a dozen wives.

controlling principles which enter into that government the better.' We are in politics what many scientific men are in chemistry. We believe that almost every ramification and variety of effect may be resolved into a few cardinal and elementary principles. At the risk, then, of creating a smile at our expense from some of the violent opposers of our doctrines, we express our belief that States-rights should control in this as in other domestic institutions. God forbid that we should compare the marital allegiance of an obedient spouse to the institution of slavery; for much as we admire the latter institution in its political and social bearings, we have been taught to consider the servitude of a married man as much more delightful, though equally binding. But we do, in all seriousness, mean to contend that the institution of marriage is pre-eminently an object of State government; and, while we would lament the error into which our Mormon friends have fallen, and weep, with true cosmopolite sympathy over its resulting misfortunes, we would never make such an institutio a serious ground of objection to the Union of the fair young Utah of the western wilds with that insatiate old polygamist Uncle Sam.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

We make the following extracts from the Paris Correspondent of the London Times. under date of January 11th:

"The number of those who do not believe the sincerity of the Emperor Nicholas, nor in the probability of a speedy peace, has not diminished. There are few who do not desire peace, but there are many who think, perhaps erroneously, that it is still far from us. The treaty of alliance between France and England disavows all idea of any personal advantage or territorial aggrandisement, and proclaims their sole desire to be to secure the peace of the world for the future. If peace b the obstacle will not proceed from the West, nor from the powers who now defend the ininterests of Enrope. But the question

whether those conditions now exist. Is it probable or possible that the Czar, so intractable and so haughty only a few days ago, is now prepared to accept without re-serve the conditions demanded of him by the allied powers? All the dispatches that have reached us for some days past, and which there is no reason to regard as other wise than correct, in substance or in detail, aswer in the affirmative. Prince Gortschakoff, even before the expiration of the delay that had been accorded to him by the allied powers, has intimated to the representatives of France and England that his master adhered in principle to the four guarantees, and to the interpretation which they had received in the onference of the 28th of December, with the exception of some slight modifications; and he at once demanded the opening of negotia-tions to treat and settle all the points in dis-

unexpectedly accepts, at least in appearance, what she declared unacceptable and devoid of all reason only a few days previous. The guar antees to which no objection is now made were declared in the very last circular of Count Nesselrode to be utterly incompatible with the digpity of the Czar, and opposed to the interest and views of his Government. This is passing strange; and it is this very strangeness that astoniahea every one. With this astonishmen is joined a mistrust, involuntary but insur mountable, of the sincerity of Russia.

"We know the value of time to Russia. It Prussia from adhering to the alliance of 2d of December, and to prevent the defensive treaty now existing between Austria and the maritime Powers from becoming an offensive one. But whatever be the schemes of Russia, or whatever her failure or success, the beroihosts of hostile parties. Scarcely has the war struggle which is now going on in the Crimea not have time to accumulate on that point vehemently maintained in the assemblages of Great military operations and pacific negotia-tions will now for the first time be carried on concurrently. In such a case as the present, successes in the field of battle are the most powerful and most decisive arguments that can e employed in the deliberations of plenipo

"THE INGRATITUDE OF MONAR-CHIES."

The London Times has the following bitte article on the subject of "The Ingratitude of Monarchies." Arrival Back in England of a ship load

Wounded Soldiers from the Crimea-The Heroes of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. On Tuesday last, the Himalaya arrived at ortsmouth, and after a delay of 24 hours anged alongside the jetty, and began to unload r melancholy cargo of sick and wounded the shaken and mutilated remnants of the heroes of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. It must have been in itself a touching and moving spectacle, such as the sternest nature could scarcely witness without pity. Here were men who, exposed to every hardship, and urged on by no incentive but a feeling of honor and devotion, by the mere effort of unconquerable will and unflinching hardihood, had saved our army from destruction and our country from disaster, and what now was left of this tre mendous infantry, this gallant and dashing cavalry? Armless, eyeless, footless, as our correspondent describes them-rent with shot or hell, pierced by bayonets and hacked by sabres, they staggered on, supporting each other in this melancholy march, till they stood once more on that sacred soil which had sent them forth to conquer, and which might almost be

supposed to throb under the feet of its returning They came: but who was there to welco them? Every body knows that Portsmouth swarms with officials, naval and military, and that if the Queen had been landing from Osborne instead of our helpless and crippled soldiers from the Crimea, there would not have been wanted one of the tale to swell the un-Admiral, the Lieutenant Governor, and a host of other officials whose titles it is not worth now recording, as none of them could find time to attend to this ordinary duty of hospitality of the Himalaya was received with all honor. all gratitude, and all tenderness. The official were not there, although they received twentyfour hours' notice, and the disembarkation was left to be effected by the invalids themselves with such aid as the crew of the steamer coulafford them. But there is one class of official never wanting to the duty of saluting an Englishman on his return to his native land. the Generals and Admirals were wanting, the Custom House officers were not.

They were there to examine the baggage of General Sir the wounded soldiers, laudably anxious that no gone homesingle pound of topacco should escape its con-tribution to the revenue and afford an untaxed

odile tears, whenever application has been made soldier or officer was allowed to leave the spot for the admission of other Territories into the Union. Now, for our own part, we have but few principles to guide us, but they are of general application. We think that, in the governorm of the state ernment of human affairs, the fewer the great try for which they had given all extended to controlling principles which enter into that no stretches; there was no one to care for them, or to conduct them to their allotted home, until, at last, after the matter seemed almost desperate, help came in the shame of omnibuses se who could sit, and stretches for those who could not; and the miserable scene was thus brought to a tardy end. With such a speimen of Portsmouth, it were vain indeed to vaste criticism or indignation on the miseries f Balaklava or Scutari. How has war alread hardened our hearts and deadened our sympa-thies! Six months ago we were met with the most violent disclaimers when our correspon-dent asserted that our troops were ill-fed and ill-cared for on their arrival at the wild and remote shore of Gallipoli, and now, such a scene as we have described can pass at our principal sea-port and arsenal without comment, and almost

Singularly enough, on the very day on which this account appeared, a contemporary published a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Herbert the Democracy of Ohio desire to exercise. most honorable to the feelings of her majesty, and calculated to sooth miseries and alleviate the sufferings of her wounded soldiers and sailors. The Queen requests to be furnished with details of the wounded—more interesting to her than to any one. Her majesty begs that these poor noble men should be told of her nterest and feeling for their sufferings, and her dmiration of their couarage and heroism. She knows the value of her sympathy, and she is anxious it may not be withheld.

Yesterday her majesty passed through Ports-mouth on her way to Osborne, and those who ould find no time to welcome her wounded soldiers home, attended on her arrival with their usual punctuality. Had she asked the gentlemen who surrounded her on the station with the keys of the fortress where they were when her poor invalids landed from the Himalaya, the question might, perhaps, have obtained for the next draught of invalids that shall arrive a reception more in harmony with their merits towards us and the enthusiastic

gratitude of the country towards them. Her majesty has broken through official serve in order to testify in the most signal manner the warmth of the feeling which unites the Sovereign of this country to the men to whor our defense is entrusted. It would be highly gracious in her, and at any rate it is the boun duty of her ministers, so to notice the recent scenes at Portsmouth as effectually to provide for the humane and careful reception of the next cargo of human misery which the blast of war may fling upon the coast of England.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS. THE CZAR ON STABBING THE WOUNDED.

The Journal De St. Petersburg of December 9, contains a vindication of the Russian soldiers from the charge of cruelty to the wounded French and English, which thus concludes: "These facts, if they did take place, ought

for the rest to be attributed to the exasperation produced in our troops by the conduct of the allied armies. Let us not forget that the Rus sian soldier is defending his own soil, his hearth audaciously invaded by foreigners, allied to the enemies of Christianity, by ad versaries who respect neither churches, nor convents, nor holy bells, and that these crimes are in his eyes so many deeds of sacrilege that kindle his vengeance. We must not conceal from ourselves the fact that the sacking of the Church of Chersonesus, that ancent temple, Sebastopol has justly exasperated them. The resistance of a people attacked in objects most sacred, most dear to its heart, in its religio as well as its homes, often assumes a fierce nature by acquiring proportions that are those of the situation. Besides, why not cite also the conduct of our enemies? Why not say for instance, that during the battle of the twen y-fourth (Nov. 5) the Anglo-French sharphooters, unable to resist the collision of bayonets, threw themselves on the ground soon as our gallant band had passed, stood up again for the purpose of firing bullets at their egs. Acts of this sort, such as we have just stanced, would amply explain the exaspera ion of the Russian soldier.

"For the rest, let us, in finishing, remine ur readers that, if our adversaries are pleased accuse us of cruelty, their own prisoners do us better justice. The chiefs of the allied armies have received irrefragable proofs of

The Moniteur de l'Armee publishes the folowing extract of a letter, dated before Sebastopol, 19th ultimo:

LORD RAGIAN IN THE FRENCH CAMP.

"Lord Raglan came this morning to headquarters. He is a good rider, and does not appear to feel the want of the arm which he left at Waterloo. He looks well, has a good color, with the beard a little gray. He car without any ceremony, wearing a cap covered with oilskin. The English are the most free and easy people we know. The following, which occurred under our eyes, will appear perhaps scarcely credible. In the trenches they light a fire, make their tea, and then, sitting down on the back of the trench, quietly smoke. The sentinel now and then goes and looks over the parapet, and if he sees nothing, he comes falls, but no one takes any notice of it. If on of the party should be hit, two of his comrades rise up and carry him away with the greatest coolness; the others do not stir. With us we are careful not to make any fire. We suffer more in the trenches from this circumstance, but we have less casualties, as the smoke of fire forms a good mark for the enemy's batteries. The engineers continue to surround Se-bastopol with their trenches, which are now at ninety metres from the place. It is at this dis-tance that the third parallel is placed. We are prepared to establish ourselves by main force in Flagstaff bastion as soon as the English artillery shall be ready to support ours in silen ing the cross fire of the enemy."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LORD RAGLAN.

Everywhere you go the officers complain of Lord Ragian that he is never seen amongst hem and knows nothing of their wants and sufferings. They also say very plainly that he is no general; that all our victories have been gained by the pluck of the men, but that he deserves no credit except for personal bravery; whenever there is a fight he exposes himself rather too much, &c. As a rule, the officers complain far more than the men, but all are meaning pompt and idle ceremony. We should anxious to be home again. A lieutenant-colo-have had the Admiral Superintendent, the Port nel of an infantry regiment told me that he would be better off sweeping a crossing in London than in command of a regiment here. On Sunday a captain of the 17th Lancers came down to our ship with another officer, and I saw them trudging home through the mud to e camp, carrying a ham on their shoulders, and a tin of soup and bouillie under each arm I have been just talking to an officer who has been at the Alma and all the other fights, and he said it was just the brute force and pluck of the men that won all the battles. Many of the regiments, his amongst the number (the 77th,) charged at the Alma without any orders. Brigadier-General Pendefather is here in the town, just recovering from an attack of cholera. He is much liked; so is Sir Colin Campbell and of General Sir De Lacy Evans. But the last bas

The Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, has declined being a candidate for United States Senater from Missouri, though urgently requested to allow the use of his name by a number of Whigs.

Communicated

For the Washington Sensinel. MESSES. EDITORS: I have seen an editorial article in your paper of the 19th instant, under the heading of "The Ohio Democracy," relative to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th January instant, in which, in my opinion, you place an erro construction on one of the resolutions ac y that convention, and which, in as much as these resolutions have been "the subject of free and general comment," I feel bound to

orrect.
In the article referred to, after having commented on various of the resolutions embraced in the Platform, and, with but one exception, endorsed and applauded the sentiments and principles contained therein, you go on to say:

"The declaration contained in these resoluions that they will use 'all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent the increase of slavery and finally to eradicate the evil, 'is equivalent to the declaration that there is in the national compact a clear grant Now, against such an opinion and announce ment as this, we enter our solemn protest, a

There are two resolutions upon the subject of slavery, and so intimately connected with each other that they should be taken together, in order to a correct understanding of the senti-ments contained in them. They are as fol-

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but be it further
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do

at the same time fully recognize the doctrine held by the fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon the ights the National Legislature can neither

Now, I beg leave to say to you, that the terpretation you put on the first of the above resolutions, that "the declaration contained in these resolutions that they will use all power clearly given by the terms of the national pact, to prevent the increase of slavery and finally to eradicate the evil, is equivalent to a leclaration that there is in the national compact a clear grant of power for the purpose— and that such a grant the Democracy of Ohio design to exercise," is entirely unauthorized by either the language or spirit of the resolutions, and directly contrary to the well settled co

The first resolution contains simply the de laration of a sentiment entertained by the People of Ohio," in common with the people of the Northern States, that they "look slavery as an evil;" and that "entertaining these sentiments, they will, at all times, feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly give by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, &c." Upon the subject of slavery, in the abstract, this is, undoubtedly the "sentiment" of the "people of Ohio. But this language cannot, certainly, be "equiv alent to a declaration that there is in the tional compact a clear grant of power for the purpose, and that such a grant the Democracy of Ohio design to exercise." The interpretation uniformly given to this resolution has been that, although the people of Ohio "look upon slavery as an evil," yet they will not use, or seek to use, any doubtful power over the subject; that they will refrain from any attempt to exercise such power, unless it be such power is "clearly given," no opinion expressed, nor is any such opinion fairly de-ducible from the language contained in the resolution. The resolution next following, and which, indeed, forms a part of the preceding one, does go on to define, distinctly, the posi-tion of the "Democracy of Ohio," as to the question of power; and in it are contained most emphatic declarations of exclusive State authority over the subject of slavery-the sovreignty of each and every State, its right to egulate its own internal affairs, to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, and that "upon these rights the National Legislature can neither

legislate nor encroach." These resolutions are not, as you would seen o suppose, of recent origin in Ohio. They belong to a series which were adopted in 1848, and have been continued, by each successive convention, up till, and including the last one, vithout question. At the last convention lowever, several new resolutions were adopted, more particularly defining the position of Democracy of Ohio with reference to the pres

ent exigencies, as follows: "Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio s attached to the Union of the States, and to the Constitution, in which are expressed the principles and the compromises upon the faith of which the Union was originally established, and by a strict adherence to which alone that Union can be preserved; and they denonuce as dangerous to the peace and liberties of the country, all attempts to organize political par ties with reference to geographical or section

* Resolved, That this convention, in behalf the Democracy of Ohio, hereby affirm the platform of resolutions adopted at the National Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in June, 1852, as a clear and dis tinct declaration of our political principles.
"Resolved, That we demand from the Dem

ratic majority in Congress.
"1st. A revision of the tariff of 1846 with the double purpose of reducing the amount of revenue, and excluding the principle of bounties to special interests.

"2d. Co-operation, by efficient measures, in the restoration to the States of the constitu-

tional currency ot gold and silver. "3d. Hostility to a general system of Interne Improvement; in accordance with the principle expressed in the recent veto message of the some conspicuous Executive; but a just and impartial application every person pure tion within the limits contemplated by the Constitution, for Lake and River Improvements, as well as for the harbors of the Atlantic and

Pacific coasts.

"4th. Uncompromising hostility to any attemp of the European powers to establish colonies on, or to extend their political systems over, any part of this continent or the

5th. The acquisition and annexation to ou Union of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, at the earliest moment consistent with our national honor, and the securing of a passage across the Isthmus for our commerce in peace and our armies in war,
"Resolved, In the language of the Continental

Congress, adopted forty days after the Declara-tion of Independence, that "It is a wise policy to extend the protection of our laws to all who Shall settle among us, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and to admit them to a participation of the benefits of civil and religious freedom"—that we therefore proclaim the language of Jefferson as our party creed, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;" and we hereby reiterate the decla-tion of successive Democratic National Con-ventions, from 1837 to 1852, namely: "That of whatever state or persua

the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Laration of Independence and sanc-tions of the Constitution, which makes ours the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from out statute books.

"Besolved That we recognize in the Democratic faith and the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from out statute books.

"Resolved, That we recognize in the De cratic administrations, State and National, faithful, consistent, and patriotic auxiliaries in the above and kindred measures of Democratic policy, and therefore worthy of the confidence and support of every democrat.' I submit, then, Messrs, Editors, that the con-

struction you put on the resolution referred to is not warranted by the resolution itself, and totally irreconcilable with the spirit of the re-maining resolutions. Take them all in all, they are instinct with pure States-rights docthey are instinct with pure States-rights doc-trine; they declare attachment to "the Union of the States and to the Constitution, in which are expressed the principles and the compro-mises upon the faith of which the Union was originally established, and by a strict adherence to which alone that Union can be preserved; they "denounce, us dangerous to the peace and liberties of the country all attempts to organize political parties with reference to geographical or sectional distinctions;" they endorse the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore in 1852, as clear and distinct declaration of our political orinciples;" and, therefore, thus standing upon the "Constitution of the Union and all its compromises," occupy a position eminently na-tional and conservative, such as cannot be impugned, unless you are prepared to say that the question of slavery, in the abstract, whether it be an "evil" or a "blessing," should be made a test of Democratic orthodoxy. That no such test is denied by you, I feel well assured; and equally so that, if it were attempted to be made, it would be unhesitatingly repudiated by the Democracy of Ohio.

slavery in sentiment—that they entertain views similar to those entertained by General Cass and other distinguished Democratic statemen of the north who have long and manfally bat-tled for the constitutional rights of our Southern brethren. But, when it is remembered that our State has been the theatre of the most shameless and unprincipled coalitions of Whigs and Abolitionists, with all other factions and isms of every grade and color, including the secret order of "Know-nothings," all mixed into one conglomerated "Fusion," for the purpose of defeating the Democracy, and have tem porarily succeeded in obtaining the ascendency, it does seem to me that the men and the party who can thus emerge from defeat, unter-ifiedly announce in the strong and emphatic language already quoted, their firm adherence to sound constitutional doctrines—denouncing the attempt of these fanatical agitators to or ganise "political parties upon geographical or sectional distinctions as dangerous to the peace and liberties of the country," thus evincing the most heroic devotion to principle, in the hour of adversity—may well challenge the admiration of their political brethren in every section

AN OHIO DEMOCRAT.

The Joint Commission on English and American Claims.

This commission, which has been in session a London since June last, was to have concluded its business on the 15th inst. General Thomas, the solicitor for U. S. claimants, rethomas, the solicitor for U. S. claimants, re-turned home in the Pacific. By the provisions of the convention, all claims against either government, arising out of any transaction since the treaty of Ghent up to the 15th of June last, might be submitted for the decision of the commissioners, and whether submitted or not, are henceforth buried. From a London letter in the New York Post, we notice that awards American citizens against the British government; and that in the case of several fishing vessels the United States construction of the treaty of 1818 was sustained on an appeal to the umpire. Claims for Texas and Florida allowed J. W. Neal and others, for their slaves, iberated on board the brig Enterprise, which put into Bermuda owing to stress of weather.

The sum of \$16,000 was also awarded for slaves liberated on being forced into the Baha-mas. The owners of the brig Crioli, which also put into the Bahamas with slaves on board in a state of mutiny, were awarded \$112,136, in consequence of their liberation. The claim of the Messrs. Lawrents was disallowed. It was for damages for the seizure by General Scott and confiscation of a debt alleged to be due them to the Mexican government, as the pur-chase money of real estate in the city of Mexico, of which they were afterwards dispossessed by udgment of the Mexican courts. The Post's

correspondent says:
"The British claims were vastly more numer ous, and although many of them have been righted, yet, so far as the decisions have transpired, the amount of the awards to each govern ment appears to be nearly equal. The British government entirely perverted the commission from its original design, and presented every conceivable claim, and pressed all with equal pertinacity. It is the English rule in controersies with foreign governments to claim more than they believe to be due."- Baltimore Sun

Arctic Calamity.

The grand jury made a presentment Saturday morning, in the U. S. Court, at New York, in the case of the Arctic, setting forth the facts relative to the loss of that vessel, and presenting the following recommendations: First. That every steamship or sailing vessel

should have a boat for every fifty passengers of a size thirty-six feet in length, and eight feet beam, with sails attached, which boats should be numbered. That they should be respectively called: first, the captain's boat; second, the chief mate's boat; third, the second mate's boat; fourth, the third mate's boat; fifth, the fourth mate's boat; sixth, the chief engineer's boat; seventh, the purser's boat; eighth, the carpen ter's boat; and so on in proportion to the num-ber of officers on board of steamships or sailing

And, in order to prevent confusion, th sailors and those employed on board such vessels, should be severally assigned to the different boats, with the number of the boat in some conspicuous place on their person. That every person purchasing a passage should be furnished with a ticket, on which the number of the boat to which he should be appointed is designated.

Second. That the Engineer's department should be under the immediate command of

the captain of the ship.

Third. That inasmuch as from the evidence before us, it was proved conclusively that very often embarrssment exists in the minds of the officers of ships in meeting vessels at sea, or in harbors, as to the direction to be pursued by them, some more definite instructions to that point should be furnished by authority. It was stated that by the law of Great Britain,

in a case similar to the above it would have been the duty of those in command of the Arctic to have ported the helm. The witnesses disagreed as to the propriety of the course to be pursued in this instance, and it would seem that neither those having charge of the Vesta

Large Verdict, The jury in the Su Court, at Boston, in the case of Miss Emmons against the city, for damages received by falling through a coal hole on the sidewalk, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and fixed the damages

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF

For the Promotion and Encouragement Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mecha-and Useful Arts,

WILL be opened at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1854 in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which is one of the most magnificent rooms in the United States.

To this Exhibition the Manufactures, Mechanics Automatics and all others desiring to

cs, Artists, Inventors, and all others desiring to lisplay the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity, and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cor-

and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cordially invited to contribute.

The Machinery Department will be under the charge of a special Superintendent. Steam power, fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.

All intending to exhibit are requested to give notice at as early a day as possible. Goods should be accompanied with a proper invoice.

The committee, therefore, feel that, in inviting contributions from all portions of the Union to the Second Exhibition of the Metropolitan Metalla and Second Exhibition of the Metropolitan Metalla and Second Exhibition of the Wellands. Institute, they are offering to the producer of excellent articles a valuable opportunity of making known to the whole country their nov-

ducer of excellent articles a valuable opportunity of making known to the whole country their novelty and utility, the superior style of their workmanship, and their ndaptation to the purposes for which they may be intended.

They would respectfully solicit from the Ladiesthose specimens of elegant handiwork, which heretofore have formed so attractive and important a feature of these displays. It is proposed to submit all such contributions to a Committee of Ladies, and to award to articles of merit, premiums of jewelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the fair exhibitors.

The Hall will be opened for the recention of

uns of jewelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the fair exhibitors.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of Goods, on Monday, the 29th day of January, and on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of February, at 7 o'clock, the Exhibition will be formally opened for the reception of visiters, and continue open about four weeks.

No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of February, can be entered upon the Judges' Lists for competition or premium, except such as the Committee shall be satisfied were dispatched from a distance in time to have reached the Hall by that day, but failed to arrive from unavoidable detention.

Articles designed for exhibition only, will be re-February, at 10 o'clock; after which time, depositors will be subject to a charge of from 60 cents to \$1 for each article deposited.

Aprentices and minors, who contribute articles

of their own make or invention, shall specify their age, and the time they may have served at their

All articles deposited for competition and premium must be of American manufacture, con-spicuously labelled with appropriate names; the name of the maker and inventor, (if known,) and the name of the depositor; a copy of which label must be furnished the clerk at the time of bringing the goods for entry on the record. Prices may be affixed, or not, at the option of the exhibitor.

Depositors, at the time of entry, will receive a ticket of title to their goods, which ticket will also admit them to the Exhibition at all times when open to the public.

N. B.—Goods should be addressed as follows "Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, D. C.," and should have the nature of the articles, and the name of the party sending them, distinctly marked on the packages They should also be accompanied by a detailed

nvoice. Circulars, containing detailed instructions, will be forwarded, and any information given, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications on the business of the Institute should be addressed.

Oct 31—3taw6w.

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES By the Author of the Republic of the

THIS important work is now in press, the first

THIS important work is now in press, the first volume of which will be issued early in the autumn of 1854.

The publication of this work will be continued by the subscribers; and in ductime they will publish in the several States a complete list of agents, who will be prepared to furnish copies promptly in every part of the Union.

That the author may have ample time to prepare his work according to his views of completeness; that the publishers may be enabled to issue the numbers with promptness and at stated periods, thereby protecting the interest of their agents, the following arrangement is announced in the full confidence that it will prove acceptable to all, viz: To stereotype the next six numbers, making ten

o stereotype the next six num in all, thus completing the first volume before any more are published.

The numbers will then be issued monthly, with the volume bound will be accommodated without extra charge for binding; and the numbers already published, from one to four, will be taken in part pay, if not injured, at their full cost to subscribers. In announcing this unavoidable delay for a few months, the publishers are not unmindful of the earnest desire of many speedily to possess the work. The necessity of accommodating the author, whose labors are incessant, will appear obvious to all without particular explanation.

ious to all without particular explanation.
DAYTON & WENTWORTH. Publishers, 86 Washington st., Bost

CLOTHING.

Complimentary Card and Invitation to the Public.

WHEN I HAVE EARNED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY, I will trade on one hundred dollars, and when I have earned one thousand dollars, I will trade upon one thousand dollars, and in will trade upon one thousand dollars. I will never take credit or give my own tion." I will never take credit or give my own promise to pay notes, but will pay cash for all my goods when purchased. I will keep down my expenses, and will not pay high, enormously high rents, nor live above my income, and will deal fairly with all men. Maxims like these and forfairly with all men. Maxims like these and for-mer experience in the wholesale and retail manu-lacturing, as well as the import and export trades during these last five and twenty years, have en-abled GEORGE P. FOX, U. S. A., U. S. N., Tailor, and l'Invenieur des Modes, to progressively rise from the humble rank of selling one vest pattern in Wall street a few years ago, to be the present sole proprietor of the store (25) feet from by 165 feet sole proprietor of the store (25 feet front by 105 feet deep) opposite Pearl street, NO. 321 BROAD WAY

It is also equally true that with money, eash in hand, FOX—GEORGE P. FOX—has, during the past few months, made extensive purchases, at

CLOTHS, FASHIONABLE VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, and other articles connected with the Tailoring Business, on importation, and from respectable city merchants, who are in want of discounted money at any price or loss, owing to an overstocked market and the circumstances of hard times, (A. D. 1854.)

FOX-GEORGE P. FOX-while most thankful to the public for the liberal patronage received still maintains his reputation for at all times sell-ing the most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and

Correct Fitting,

READY MADE GARMENTS,

Dress, Frock Conts, Overconts, Vests, Pantaloons,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c., &c., and
is determined not to be outdone in liberality of
dealing, nor undersold by the least nor the biggest dealing, nor undersold by the least nor the biggest house in the trade. He is also equally determined, to the best of his ability, to employ a meritorious laboring class of Journeymen Tailors; and others who are suffering dreadful privations for want of employment, and therefore offers, on and after this date, until the beginning of the year 1855, the resources of his magnificent Tailoring Establishment, free of profit on the cost of all his goods, combined with his own gratuitous services, to his friends and the public, to be considered as a sort of present

HOLIDAY OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT! exampleizing wealthy gentlemen, United States Departments, the Executive, Officers of the Army and Navy, Bankers, Foreigners, Citizens, the pres ent imperative duty of solvent tradesmen and merchants to employ their fellow-men, aid and assist the inauguration of a better state of trade all over the world from the commencement of the New Year, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five. I am, fellow-citizens, (representing one of the links of Commerce,) yours truly, ever grateful and different states.

GEORGE P. FOX, United States Leader of Faskions, Headquarters, No. 321 Broadway GEORGE P. FOX.

FINE SUIT OF CLOTHES. Gentle men wishing to provide themselves with a nable suit of Clothes, at moderate prices will find every variety of style and quality at the

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